Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

have from time to time appeared in the BULLETIN. At the close, the chapter treats of herbarium cases, with a recommendation of the small and inexpensive cabinets proposed and illustrated by Dr. Parry in the American Naturalist, VIII, 471.

We have next a much needed table of the usual abbreviations of the names of botanists and botanical authors, and of the other abbreviations and signs used in botanical works.

Finally, the Glossary or Dictionary of botanical terms, English and Latin, is much enlarged. We find here, for example, the adjective "*brunneus*, deep brown," for which we have searched the Latin lexicon in vain. The Index part is a reference, at the end of a definition, to the page where the term has been introduced. Nevertheless, we feel the want of a separate index, for the attempt to combine the two is apt to lead to oversights and omissions; vide *polembryony* or *polyembryony*, for an oversight, and *antidromy*, for an omission, perhaps intentional, but the word as it is used, p. 157, it is entitled to a place in the glossary.

The generally excellent illustrations have been retained as far as possible, perhaps unnecessarily so in Fig. 221, and many new ones have been added. We have noticed but few typographical errors, such as are common to a first impression of a text book, and these chiefly in the numbers referring to the figures. On page 281, Fig. 576, 578 occur repeatedly for Fig. 579, 581.

There are several expresssions in the course of the volume implying the author's satisfaction or dissatisfaction with his formerly published views, which will be regarded with peculiar interest by those who have long regarded Dr. Gray as their great teacher and model.

In the Utica *Morning Herald*, of June 26th, is published the *Plant Exiles*, the annual poem read before the Society of Hamilton Alumni, by Benjamin D. Gilbert, of Utica—a pleasing tribute to the illustrious botanist who

"——sprang from the hills that rise in the midst of Oneida."
"—— the teacher whose genius translated the tale of the Glaciers,
Read in the levaes of the plants the runes that within them lay."

§ 321. **Notes from Prof. I. H. Hall.**— A few days since, on a short trip to Western New York, I visited some familiar localities to see how things were growing, and noticed that the thinning out of some damp woods had greatly increased the number of seedlings of Sanguinaria. I presume that others, like myself, have often seen seedlings of this plant, and noticed how the very young leaves are almost always round-reniform. I have had this plant in cultivation, to which it takes very kindly, and in so doing becomes highly ornamental; and I have noticed that it readily multiplies from the seed. It is worth extended domestication; and it does not depend very much upon shade for thriftiness.

I also saw that the Onoclea in several localities was very much given to sporting; that is, to putting forth fronds that were midway between the shapes of the sterile and fertile normal shapes; and of course all the erratic forms were more or less fertile, as far as could be inferred from the present green stage. No one who is accustomed to observing this fern is in much danger of mistaking the half-unfolded sterile fronds for sports. Along the upper Hudson river, it seems to me that the immense beds of Orontium are rather increasing than diminishing.

Western New York explorers know well how many springs in the region of the parallel lakes boil suddenly up from a hole in the rock, with water of the coldest and clearest; and how the stream thus formed almost invariably fills with thriftiest edible water cress. Seeing some such phenomena again a few days since reminds me of one almost exactly the same in the island of Cyprus. While travelling about the island with General di Cesnola, we came to a beautiful grass plat (an uncommon thing in the East) not far from the ruins of Soli, along the shore. About a dozen such springs boiled out of the ground, and furnished not only life to this grass-plot, but each sent its rapid stream through it or along its edge, when all joined and rushed into the sea, over a bar of quicksand that nearly swallowed up one of our men and mules. In each of the streamlets, and in the main stream as well, was an abundance of thrifty water cress, identical in species with that so commonly eaten in the oyster saloons in New York City. I never saw it elsewhere in Cyprus. At my suggestion, a quantity was gathered for our supper, and eaten by all with great relish, though I had to separate it carefully from a little poisonous umbellifer, whose name I have forgotten, and which grew in the midst of the cress and much resembled it. I might add that the only mention of this place of springs to be found in earlier writers was made somewhat more than a century ago by an ecclesiastic, who describes the place unmistakably, but mistakenly speaks of the springs as hot and medicinal.

One more note will do. As Mr. Redfield can inform you, the Philadelphia markets are an excellent locality for botanists who wish to get fresh specimens, in proper season, of most of the pretty plants of the New Jersey Pines. This spring large quantities of the wild Viola tricolor were brought in, but I could not learn their precise habitat.

June 18th. I. H. HALL.

§ 322. **A New Theory in regard to Galls.**—Insect galls, which are usually regarded as excrescences—a diseased condition of vegetable tissue, resulting from the injection of some fluid or secretion by insects—are viewed by Mr. A. S. Wilson, of Aberdeen, from an entirely different standpoint. This gentleman, in an interesting communication to *Nature*, says that all insect galls are in reality leaf-buds, or fruit-buds, and not mere amorphous excrescences. The vascular lines which would form leaves can easily be followed up the structure of the oak-leaf galls. And in cases where the egg has been deposited in the tissue of a young branch, the cap of the gall is sometimes surmounted by a leaf two or three inches long. But in the large blue Turkish galls many lacunæ occur where the fleshified leaves have not filled up the spaces between them. Mr. Wilson promises before long to work out the morphology of the hollow woody shell, and the enclosed starch, etc., found in the interior of these